

DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

THE SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the year

1948

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WEST HILL HOUSE  
WEST HILL  
EPSOM.

September, 1949.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1948, which has been prepared in accordance with the Ministry of Health circular 3/49.

The vital statistics for the year show a sharp fall in the birth rate compared with the previous year. A fall in the death rate has occurred, which at 11.1 per thousand is the lowest recorded in this district for the past ten years. The infant mortality rate remains at a very low figure, and is considerably below that for England and Wales.

With regard to the incidence of infectious diseases, there was a large outbreak of measles and a smaller one of whooping cough. No case of diphtheria was notified. The number of deaths from tuberculosis showed a slight increase on the previous year, and is on a higher level than in the years prior to the war. The Council have made every effort to fulfill their responsibility in dealing with this disease, particularly in reducing any overcrowding which may have been present in the family unit affected. There is still, unfortunately, great delay in providing institutional treatment for newly discovered cases, and residential accommodation for advanced and infectious cases is difficult to find. It is these types of cases which may be of danger to those coming in close contact with them.

The National Health Service Act, 1946, providing for the reorganisation of the personal health services, came into operation on the 5th July 1948. The transfer of the Council's hospital for infectious diseases to the Regional Hospital Board, and of its ambulance service to the Surrey County Council, have directly affected its responsibilities. Important changes in the administration of some of the County Council's health services have been made by the setting up of Health and Welfare Sub-Committees operating in areas coinciding with those already established for the divisional administration of the education service. From the public health aspect, an important point has been the appointment of one officer as divisional medical officer for both the education and the health services.



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I thank members of the Council for their help and advice during the year, and I am grateful to the officers of the Council's staff for their cooperation. As may be realised after reading the report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector, which is bound under the same cover as this report, the work carried out by him and his department has shown its customary zeal and careful attention to detail.

I am, your obedient servant,

Cyrus Ive,

Medical Officer of Health.



DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

RUS IVE, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector:

+D. ALLAN, M.S.I.A., M.R.San.I.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

+F. R. BEALING, M. S. I. A.

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff:

Senior Clerk: C. H. ARGENT

Typist: Miss B. Croft

Junior Clerk M. A. FORSHAW (Temporary)

Senior Sanitary Inspector's Clerical Staff:

D.S. Bates (Resigned Feb. 1948)

R.M. Jamieson. (appointed Mar. 1948).

Rodent Operator.

G. Anscomb.

(The Medical Officer of Health and his Clerical Assistants act in a similar capacity for the Borough of Epsom and Ewell, the Urban District of Leatherhead and the Rural District of Dorking and Horley.)

+ Certificated Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.



TABLE 1. COMPARATIVE BIRTH-RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN THE YEAR 1948:-

	England and Wales	Dorking Urban District
<u>Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.</u>		
<u>BIRTHS</u>		
Live Births	17.9	16.2
Still Births	0.42	0.56
<u>DEATHS</u>		
All Causes	10.8	11.1
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	-
Whooping Cough	0.02	-
Diphtheria	0.00	-
Tuberculosis	0.51	0.46
Influenza	0.03	-
Smallpox	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	0.01	-
Pneumonia	0.41	0.20
<u>NOTIFICATIONS ( Corrected)</u>		
Typhoid Fever	0.01	-
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	-
Cerebro-spinal Fever	0.03	-
Scarlet Fever	1.73	0.41
Whooping Cough	3.42	1.73
Diphtheria	0.08	-
Erysipelas	0.21	-
Smallpox	-	-
Measles	9.34	4.84
Pneumonia	0.73	0.20
Acute Poliomyelitis	0.04	0.10
Acute Polioencephalitis	0.00	-
<u>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</u>		
Deaths under 1 year of age	34	22.0
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under two years of age	3.3	-
<u>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.</u>		
Notifications (Corrected) of Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	6.89	18.2
<u>Maternal Mortality-</u>		
Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis	0.24	-
Other Maternal Causes	0.73	3.0



1. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (acres)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,511
Population (Census 1931).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,204
Population (estimated mid-year 1948) ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,610
Number of inhabited houses according to the Rate books at 31st December, 1948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,128
Rateable value at 31st December, 1948 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£201,124
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£796

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

	Total	M.	F	
Live Births:-				
Total live births	318	178	140	Birth rate per
Legitimate	300	168	132	1,000 Civilian
Illegitimate	18	10	8	Population 16.2

Still Births:-

Total still births	11	2	9	Rate per 1,000
Legitimate	11	2	9	total live and
Illegitimate	-	-	-	still births
				33.43.
Deaths (net)	218	95	123	Crude death
				rate 11.1

Deaths of Infants under  
1 year of age:-

Total infant deaths	7	6	1
Legitimate	6	5	1
Illegitimate	1	1	-

Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 live births.....	22. 0
Death Rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births .....	20. 0
Death Rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	55. 5

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:-

Deaths. Rate per 1,000 total  
(live and still)births

Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis	-	-
Other Maternal Causes	1	3. 0

Deaths from:-

Measles (all ages) .....	.....	-
Whooping Cough (all ages) .....	.....	-
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) .....	.....	-
Cancer (all ages) .....	.....	32.

Table II shows a comparison of vital statistics for the district since 1931, with the figures for England and Wales during the same period.

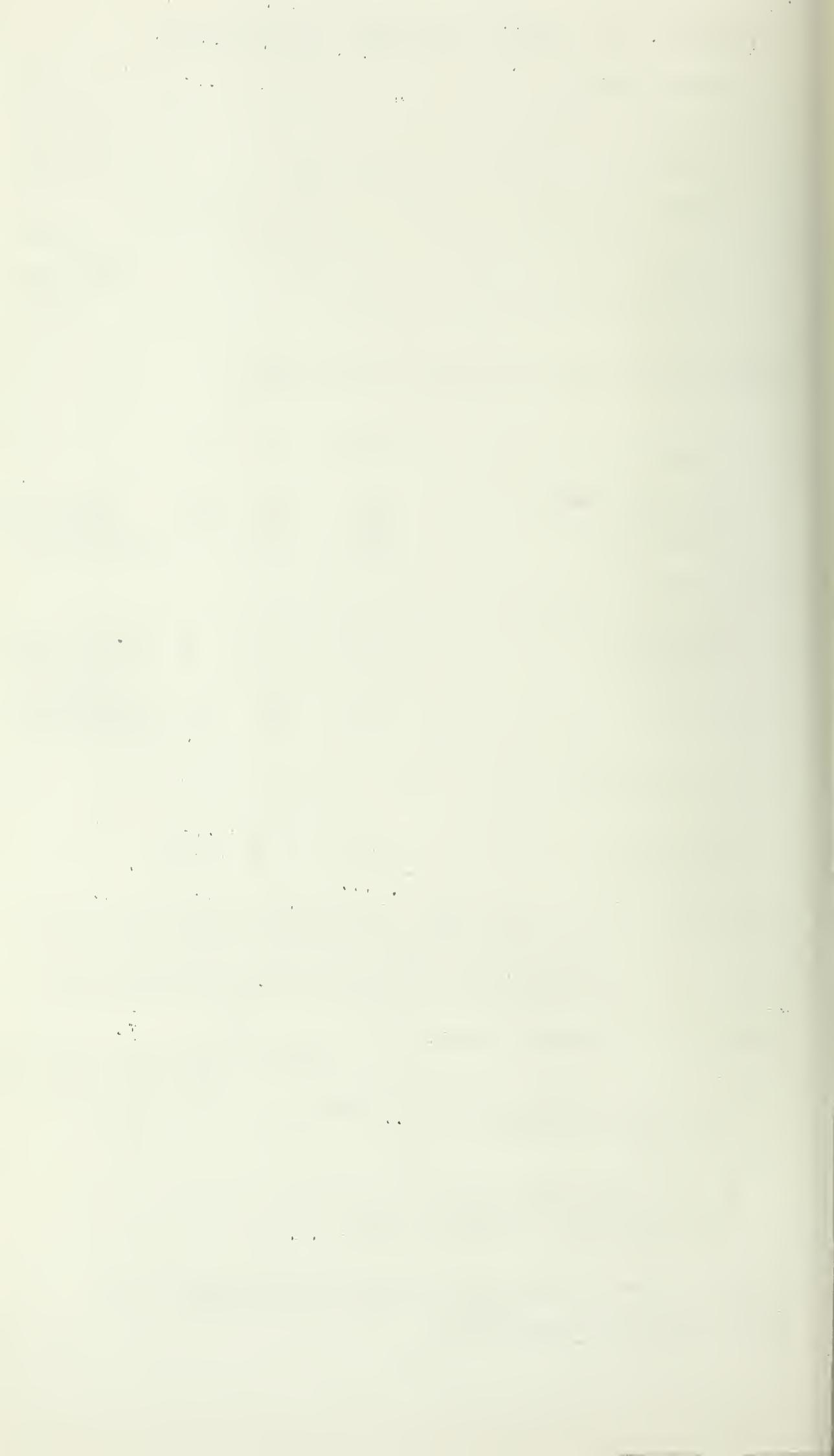


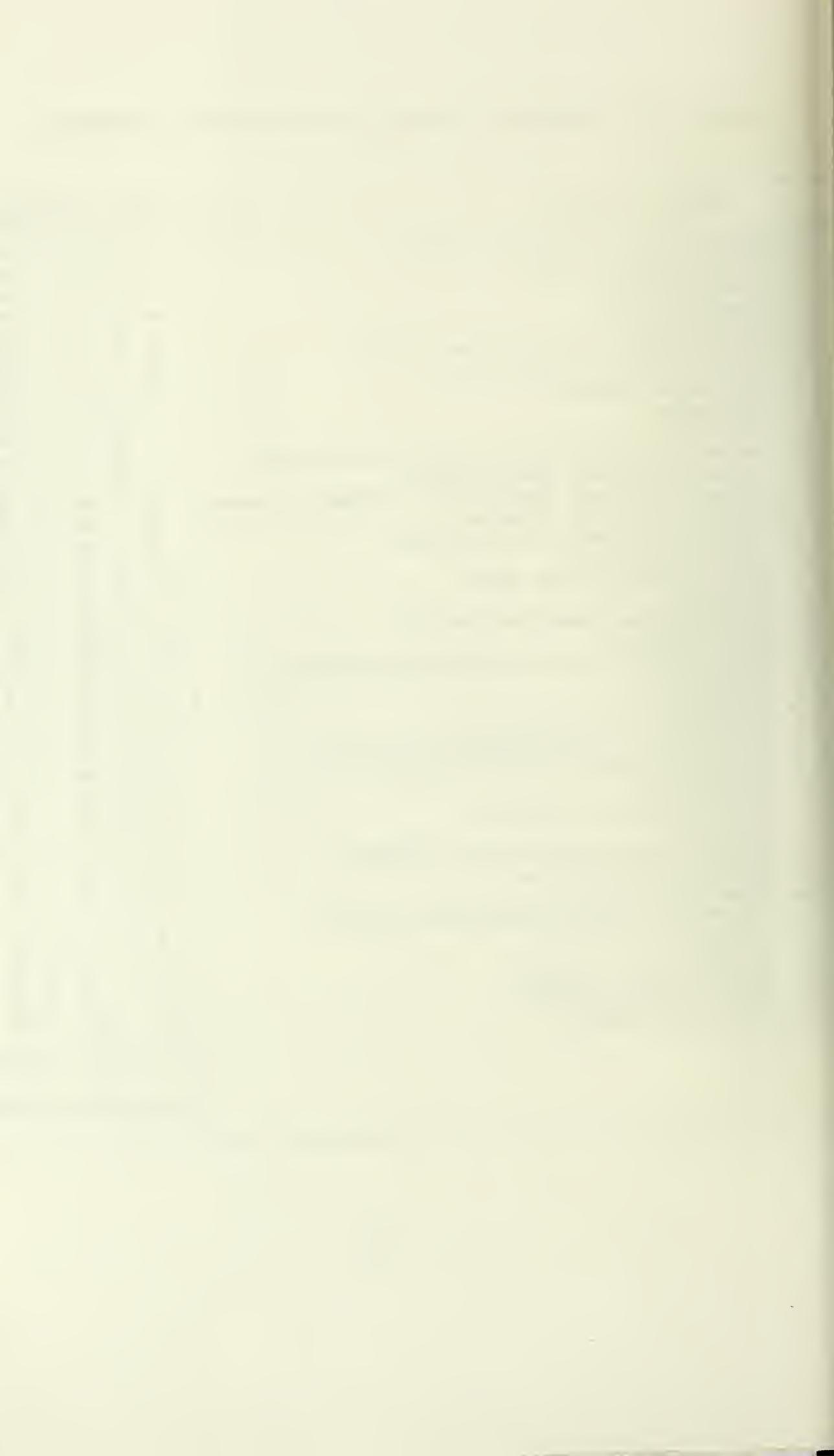
TABLE 11. COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES 1931 - 1948.

Period	Average Annual Birth Rate per 1,000 Civilian Population (Annual Rates 1940 - 1948 )		Annual Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Civilian Population ( Annual Rates 1940 - 1948 )		Average Annual Death Rate of Children under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births ( Annual Rates 1940 - 1948 )
	England & Wales.	Dorking Urban District.	England & Wales.	Dorking Urban District.	
1931-1940	14.9	14.4	12.2	12.0	68
1940	14.6	12.9	14.3	13.6	55
1941	14.2	13.0	12.9	13.0	59
1942	15.8	16.7	11.6	12.8	49
1943	16.5	16.7	12.1	13.5	49
1944	17.6	20.5	11.6	13.9	46
1945	16.1	15.0	11.4	12.4	46
1946	19.1	18.3	11.5	11.3	43
1947	20.5	18.7	12.0	11.7	41
1948	17.9	16.2	10.8	11.1	34



TABLE III.- CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DORKING URBAN DISTRICT.

Cause of Death.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	-	-	-
2. Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-	-
3. Scarlet Fever	-	-	-
4. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
5. Diphtheria	-	-	-
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	6	1	7
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	-	2
8. Syphilitic Disease	-	1	1
9. Influenza	-	-	-
10. Measles	-	-	-
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	-	-	-
12. Acute Infectious Encephalitis	-	-	-
13. Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (males)	1	-	1
13A. Cancer of Uterus (females)	-	2	2
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	-	2
15. Cancer of Breast	-	8	8
16. Cancer of all other sites	10	9	19
17. Diabetes	-	-	-
18. Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	9	15	24
19. Heart Disease	30	42	72
20. Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	5	12	17
21. Bronchitis	3	1	4
22. Pneumonia	2	2	4
23. Other Respiratory Diseases	1	3	4
24. Ulceration of the Stomach or Duodenum	1	1	2
25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	-	-	-
26. Appendicitis	-	1	1
27. Other Digestive Diseases	1	1	2
28. Nephritis	-	3	3
29. Puerperal and Post-Abortive Sepsis	-	-	-
30. Other Maternal Causes	-	1	1
31. Premature Births	2	1	3
32. Congenital Malformation, Birth Injury, Infantile Disease	4	2	6
33. Suicide	-	-	-
34. Road Traffic Accidents	1	1	2
35. Other Violent Causes	4	3	7
36. All Other Causes	11	13	24
	95	123	218



## 2.- GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Laboratories available to medical practitioners are situated at the East Surrey Hospital, Redhill and at St. John's Hospital, Redhill.

The provision of services relating to the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, immunisation and vaccination, ambulance and domestic help are the responsibility of the Surrey County Council as local health authority.

Hospital accommodation, including those for infectious diseases, is now provided by the Regional Hospital Board.

## 3.- SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

### WATER

There are two companies which undertake the supply of water to the district. Mickleham, Box Hill and Brockham are supplied by the East Surrey Water Company, and the remainder of the area by the Dorking Water Company.

The bulk of the water supplied by the East Surrey Water Company is obtained from borings into chalk at Purley, Kenley and Leatherhead. Before distribution it is softened by the addition of lime, and chlorinated and dechlorinated after an adequate period of contact. The methods of purification in use are adequate to deal with any possible pollution which might occur.

The Dorking Water Company obtains its water from a series of fifteen wells situated a little to the south of the Pippbrook stream shortly before it reaches the western outskirts of Dorking. The boreholes extend to a depth of 130 feet into the Folkstone beds, from which the water is siphoned to a reservoir situated at the works. After chlorination it is pumped into covered service reservoirs.

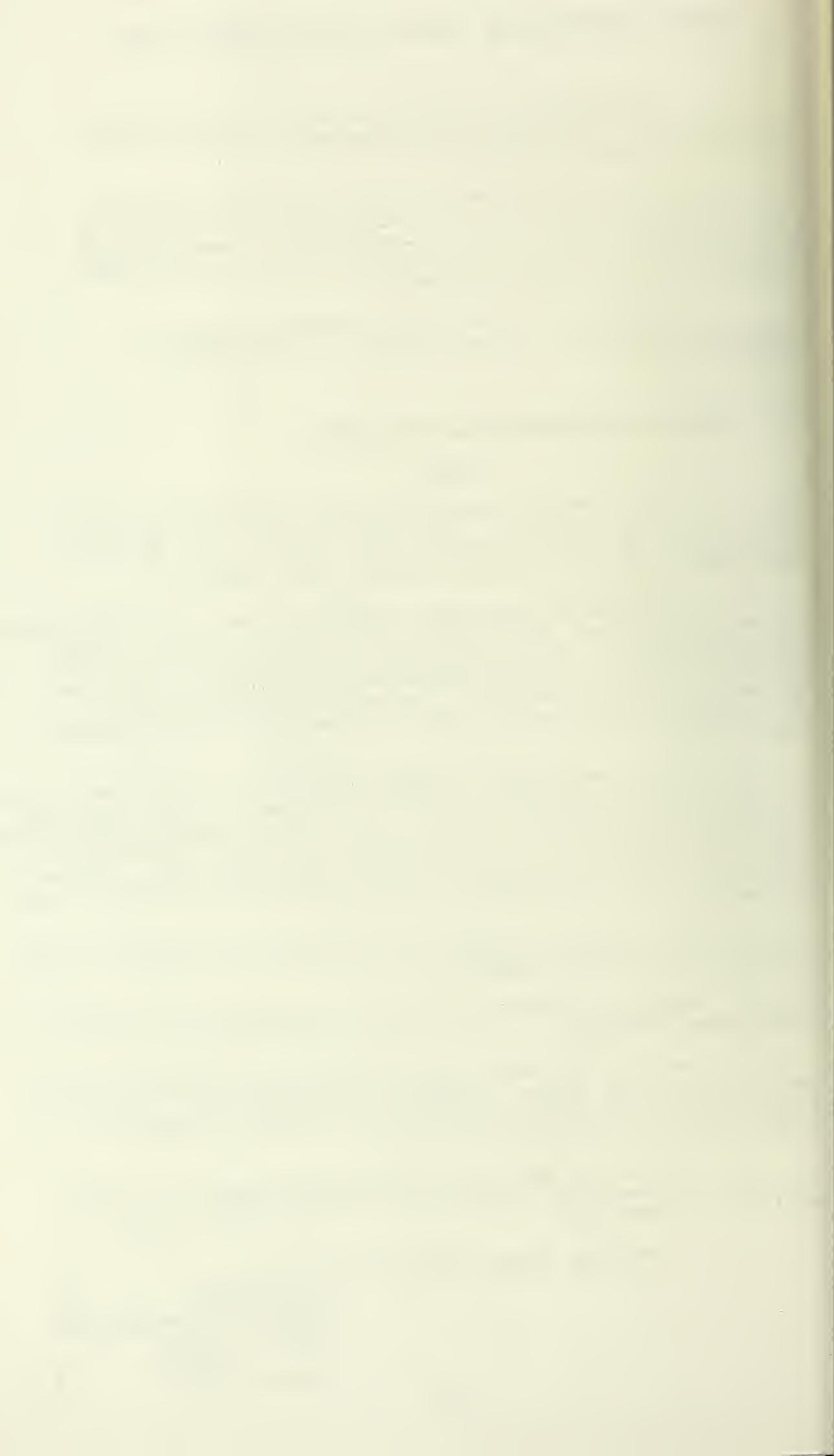
The district appears to be singularly fortunate in the adequacy of its water supplies.

Reports on six samples of the Dorking Water Company's supply were received.

As the East Surrey Water Company also supplies other local authorities' areas, a system of sampling on a "rota" is in being, so arranged that a sample of the supply is taken at weekly intervals throughout the year.

As will be seen by the following figures, the great majority of houses are provided with a piped water supply delivered internally:-

Dwelling- houses supplied by wells	3
" " " standpipes	21
" " " piped main supply	5,091
" " " piped private	
" " " supply	
" " " other means	



As reported last year, there are several camp sites in the district where, owing to the housing shortage, temporary structures are being permanently occupied. The water supply in all these cases is from standpipes.

#### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

There are two sewage disposal works within the area, situated at Pixham Lane and at Brockham. The Pixham Lane works deal with sewage from Dorking, Mickleham and Westcott, and consist of settling tanks, filters and humus tanks, the effluent being discharged into the River Mole. Sludge is disposed of on the lower slopes of Box Hill, to which it is forced by compressed air through pipes from the works.

The Brockham works deal with sewage from Brockham, North Holmwood, and adjacent points of the Dorking and Horley Rural District. They consist of detritus tanks, settling tanks, percolating filters and humus tanks, the effluent being discharged into the River Mole. Sludge is dealt with in digestion tanks.

Box Hill is the only inhabited area of any size which is not sewercd.

#### PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse collection continued on a weekly basis in the town area, and fortnightly in the outlying villages. The question of more frequent collection in the villages has been investigated recently, but it was found that the cost of additional transport and labour required would be prohibitive at the present time.

In addition, it should be noted that the majority of houses in the outer parts of the district have large gardens and thus more facilities for disposing of some part of their refuse, such as on compost heaps, whereas in the built-up town area such facilities are very limited.

Disposal continued to be partly by incineration at the Council's destructor, the remainder being dealt with by tipping at abandoned sewage works at Westcott, North Holmwood (for part of the year), and also, for part of the year, in a low-lying section of the Pixham Sports Ground, with the intention of providing additional level surface.



## CAMP SITES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The following licences were issued by the Local Authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, during the year:-

Licences to use land as a site for moveable dwellings	17
Licences to erect or station and use a moveable dwelling	10

The Senior Sanitary Inspector and his staff continue to pay close attention to the camp sites in the area.

## SMOKE ABATEMENT.

In last year's report mention was made of a complaint regarding the emission of sooty fumes from the exhaust of a diesel engine used for generating power and lighting in a factory.

Further complaints were received during 1948, but again on investigation, it was found that conditions did not warrant statutory action under the Public Health Act, 1936, in fact, it appeared that the real grievance of the complainants was on the grounds of the noise of the exhaust, but that they were unwilling to undertake civil action to get an injunction and hoped that the local authority would act.

The Council's Engineer and Surveyor considered the matter from the aspect of the Town and Country Planning Act, but did not need to take any action, as, after a discussion with the occupiers of the factory, he was able to report that the plant was being moved to a new position where it would not cause nuisance or annoyance. No further complaints were received.

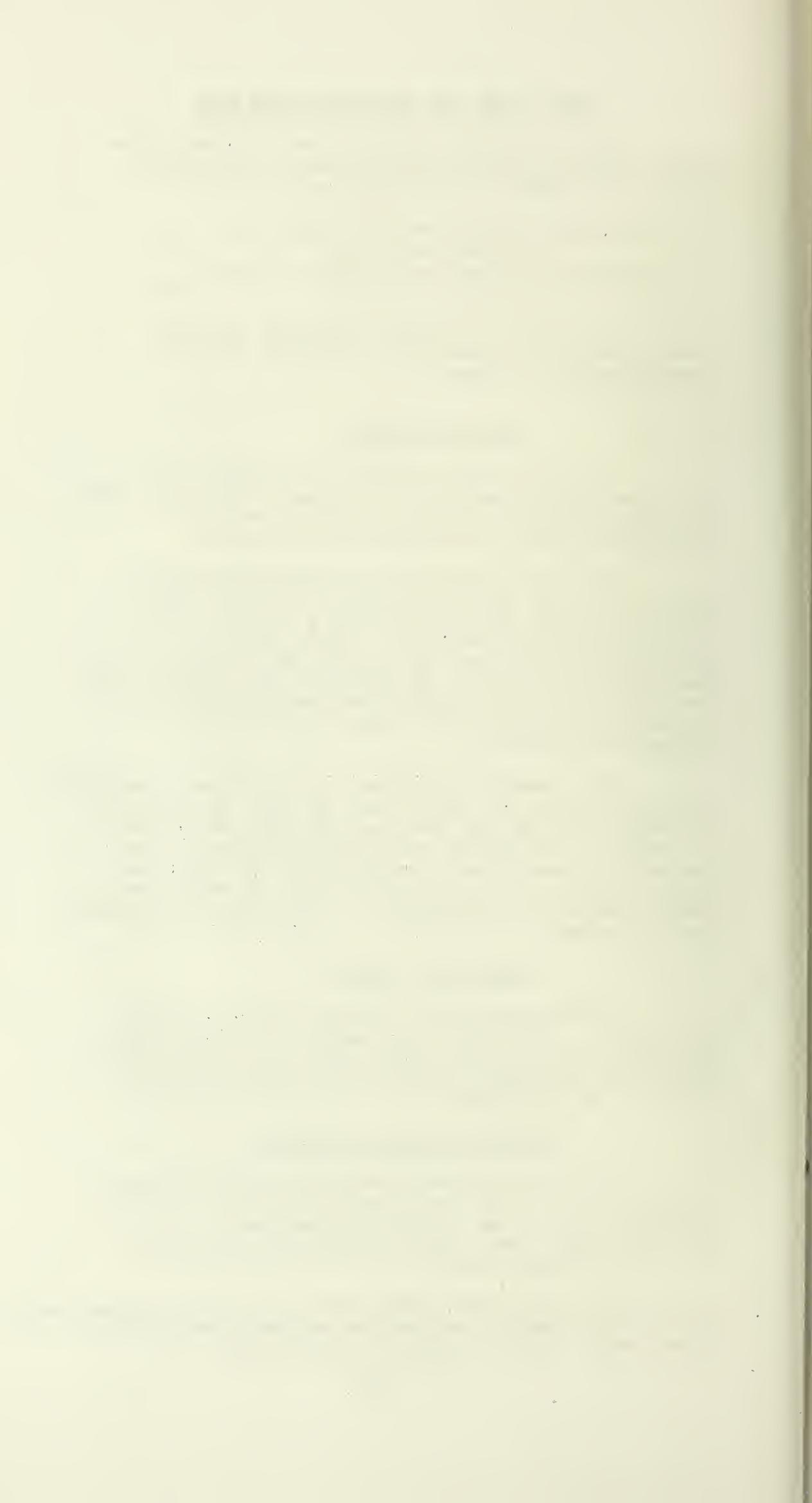
## SHOPS ACT, 1934.

During the year, 97 inspections of shops were made. The conditions found and action taken are shown in the Senior Sanitary Inspector's Report, which also contains details of the record of all shops in the District.

## SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

The two privately owned open air swimming pools in the district were regularly visited and samples taken by the Sanitary Inspectors. One of the pools had a new chlorination plant installed before the season opened.

All the laboratory reports were bacteriologically satisfactory except that on one of the first samples taken, which was classed as "border-line".



### RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928.

There was no increase in the number of premises (6) previously reported as using rag flock for either upholstery, mattresses, or the manufacture of soft toys.

No samples were taken during the year.

### SCHOOLS

It is possible that some general improvement could be effected in the condition, number and types of water closets provided in schools, as well as in the number of lavatory basins - quite an important factor now that so many children stay to school dinners and ought to have adequate facilities for carrying out one of the primary practices of hygiene - that of washing the hands after using the water closet or urinal.

The present time, however, is one of considerable change in school affairs, and it is hoped that when schools have settled down to the new arrangements, the Education Authority will consider all cases in the light of modern requirements, and effect such improvements as are possible.

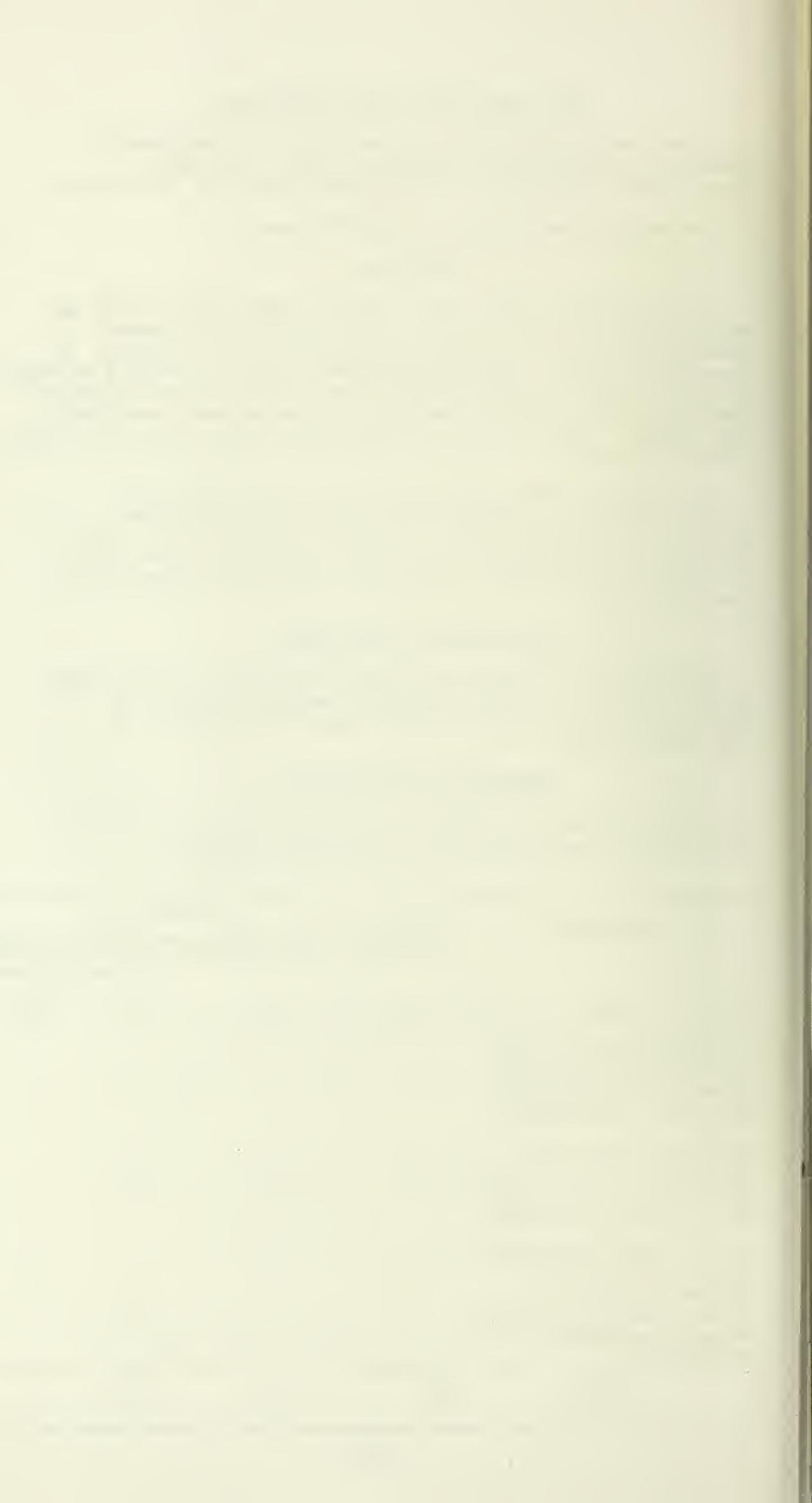
### ERADICATION OF BED-BUGS

The Council's Rodent Operator also deals with bed-bugs and other insect pests, under the supervision of the Senior Sanitary Inspector, who gives full details of the year's work.

### INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

(1) Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to health, including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors:

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	17	7	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	83	36	3	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	3	2	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>

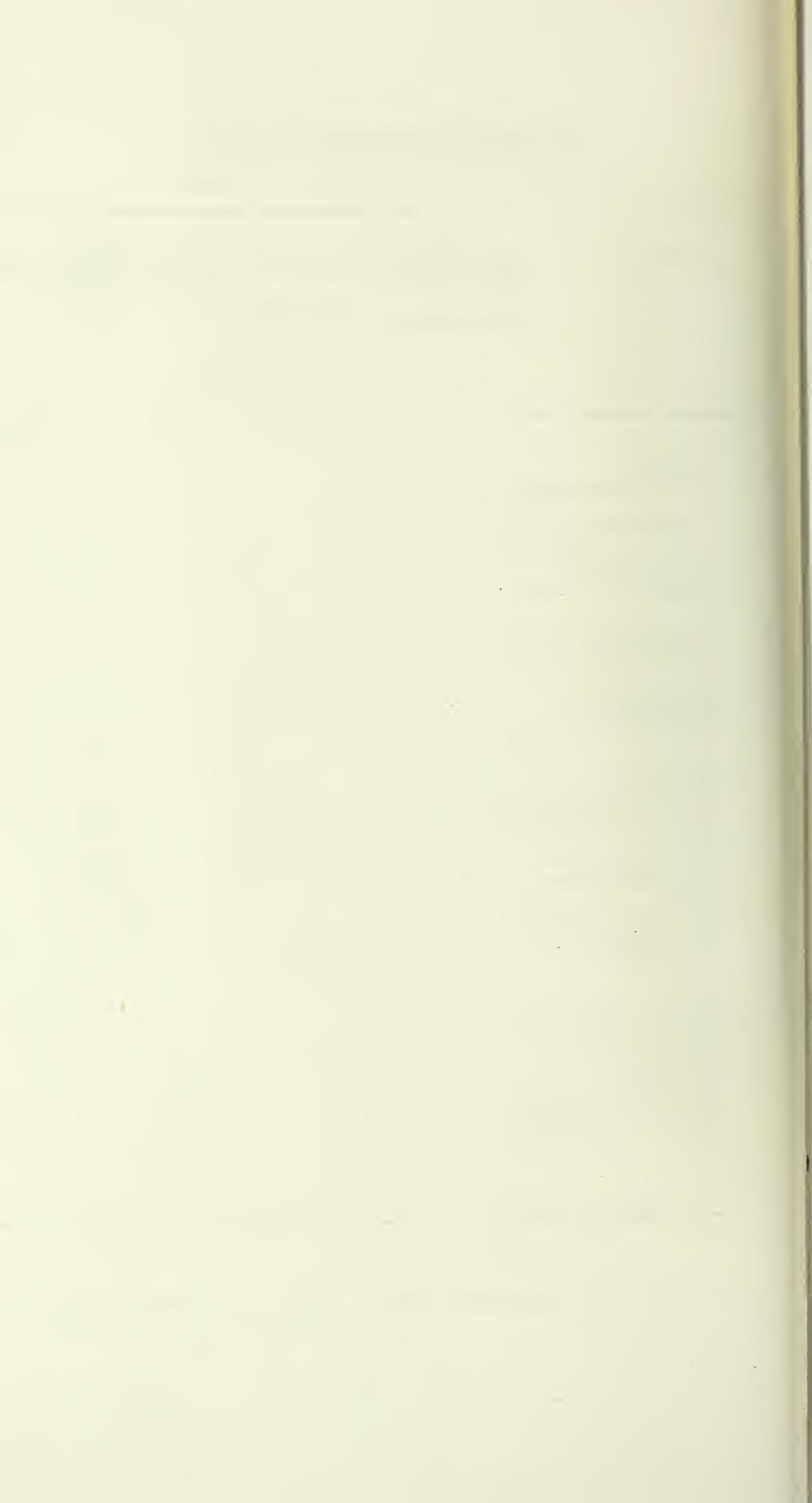


INSPECTION OF FACTORIES (contd.).

(2) Cases in which defects were found:-

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found.		Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.	
	Found	Remedied	Referred by	
	H.M.	H.M.	Inspec-	Inspec-
	Inspec-	Inspec-	ator	ator
Want of cleanliness (S.1)-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	-	1	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for the sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work) -	-	-	-	-

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## INSPECTION OF FACTORIES (contd)

The factories in the register are classified as follows:-

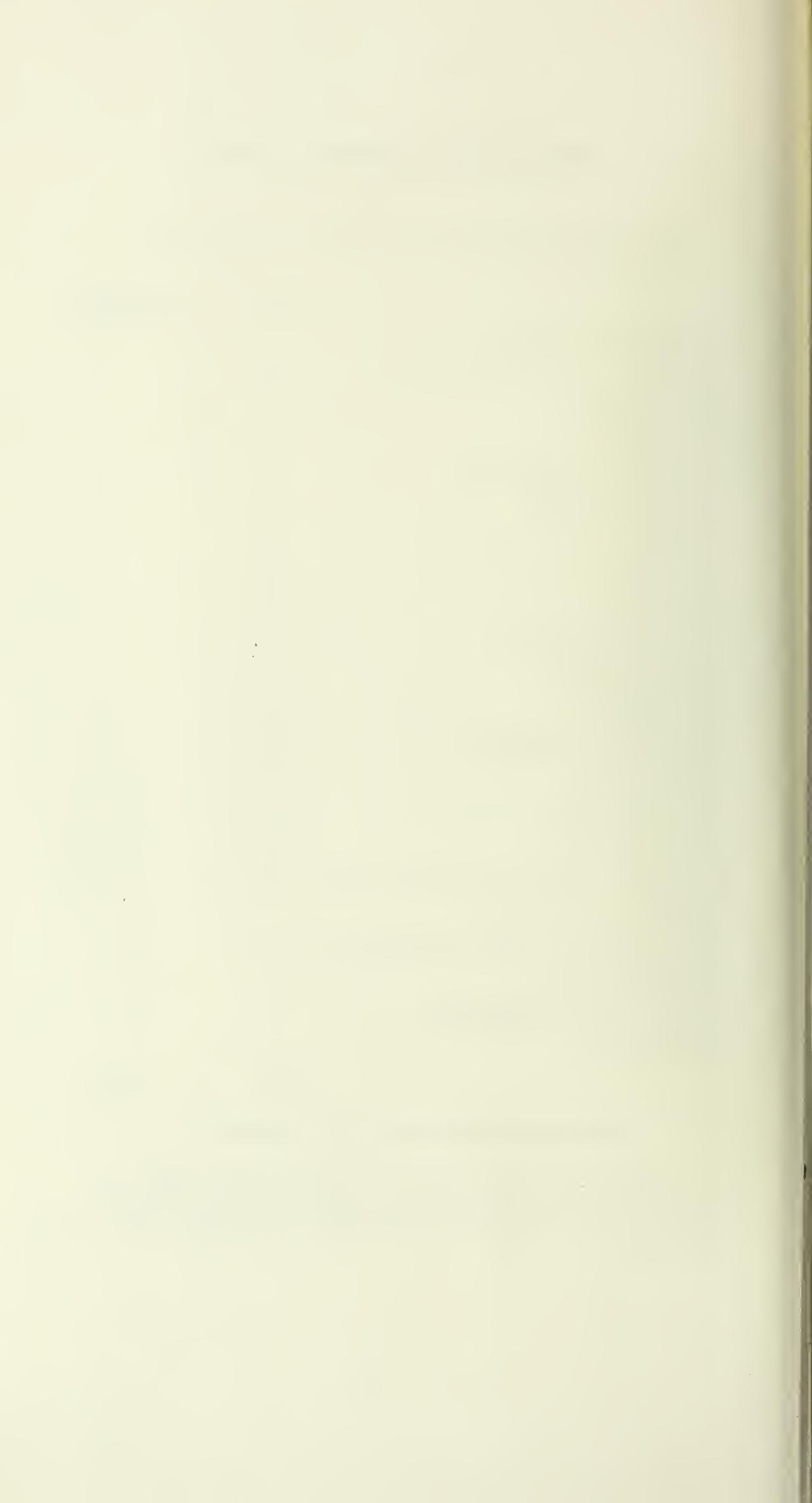
	<u>Power</u>	<u>Non-Power</u>
Motor Vehicle Repair	11	1
Electricity Generating Station	1	-
Gas Works	1	-
Cable Making	1	-
Tent Making	1	-
Clothiers	3	3
Cleaning and Pressing	3	1
Upholsterers etc.	2	3
Lampshades etc.	1	-
Laundries	2	-
Furriers	1	-
Flour Mills	1	-
Provender	2	-
Bakehouses	9	1
Timber and Fencing	1	-
Aerated Water	1	-
Coach Building	2	-
Cork Paper	1	-
Boot Repairs	5	-
Agricultural Engineers	3	-
Sausage Manufacture	5	-
Paper Baling	1	-
Wire Processing	1	-
Watch Repairs	2	-
Radio Engineers	4	1
Printing	4	-
Builders, Engineering and Joinery	6	4
Tinsmith	1	-
Engineering (General)	4	-
Bacon Curing, Coffee Grinding etc.,	1	-
Model Aircraft	-	1
Monumental Mason	-	1
Leaded Window Manufacture	-	1
Cooker and Meter Repairs	1	-
Brickmaking	1	-

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## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

Full details of premises visited, defects or nuisances discovered, and the action taken under the appropriate legal provisions will be found in the report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector, with the results obtained.



#### 4. HOUSING.

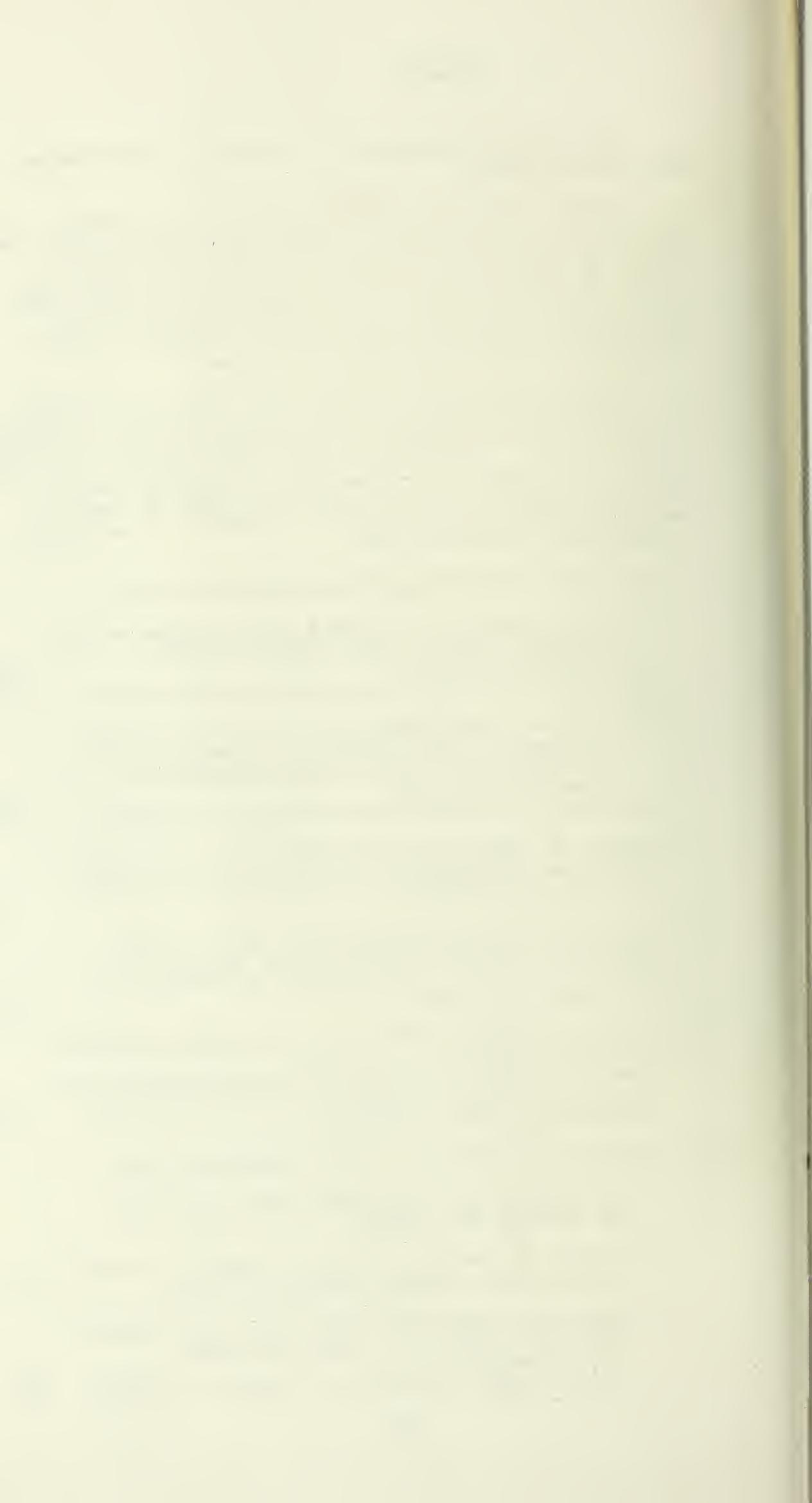
The year's statistics in connection with housing are set out below.

There continues to be a steady flow of repairs carried out as the result of the inspections and notices of the Sanitary Inspectors, but this only touches the fringe of what would be found necessary if a detailed survey were to be made. The majority of the work done follows from complaints received from tenants. At the present time there cannot be any attempt to carry out routine inspections street by street.

The dwelling-house tabled under item 1 (3) below was a wooden hut in which a family who moved from another district took up residence. The conditions were overcrowded and insanitary. Action was taken under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, but as the owner undertook, on the hut being vacated, that it would not again be used for human habitation but merely as a storeshed or workshop, no Demolition Order was made.

##### I. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	181
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	816
2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	43
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	263
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	1
4. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	181
11. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices: Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers.	97
111. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:	
A. Proceedings under Sections 9.10. and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	21
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices: (a) by owners.	21
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.



## HOUSING (contd)

### III. Action under Statutory Powers during the year (contd)

#### B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	69
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	68
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

#### C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil

#### D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit.	Nil

### IV. Housing Act, 1936 - Overcrowding.

The only statistics available are those derived from the Sanitary Inspectors' investigations into the present housing conditions of applicants for Council houses.

During the year 333 visits were made for the purpose, making a total, since this duty was undertaken by the Department, of 1,263.

The cases of overcrowding found during these visits are now as follows:

	Part houses, rooms etc.			Whole houses		
	during			during		
	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>
Overcrowded by $\frac{1}{2}$ unit	86	55	33	16	3	8
" " 1 unit	31	31	16	16	9	3
" " $\frac{1}{2}$ units	13	10	6	1	-	3
" " 2 units	6	6	3	3	-	2
" " $2\frac{1}{2}$ units	-	4	1	3	-	2
" " 3 units	1	-	1	3	-	1
" " $3\frac{1}{2}$ units	1	1	-	-	-	-
" " 5 units	-	-	-	-	-	1
	<u>138</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>20</u>



## HOUSING (contd)

### IV. Housing Act, 1946 - Overcrowding. (continued)

The cases of overcrowding abated are as follows:-

		Part houses, rooms etc. during.			Whole houses during.		
		1946	1947	1948	1946	1947	1948
Overcrowding abated by	$\frac{1}{2}$ unit	2	26	20	1	1	4
"	" 1 unit	-	5	11	-	5	6
"	" $1\frac{1}{2}$ units	1	3	10	-	-	1
"	" 2 units	1	1	5	-	-	1
"	" $2\frac{1}{2}$ units	-	1	-	-	-	1
"	" 3 units	-	-	-	-	-	2
"	" $3\frac{1}{2}$ units	-	1	-	-	-	-
			<u>4</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>16</u>
							<u>15</u>

## REHOUSING.

During the year 61 new houses were completed and occupied. This makes a total, to the end of 1948, of 76. 56 houses were erected by private enterprise. In the past three years, sixty three families have been re-housed in requisitioned and converted premises. The 28 ex-Army huts which are maintained by the Council were still all occupied though some families were transferred to flats and their places taken by other cases urgently in need of accommodation.

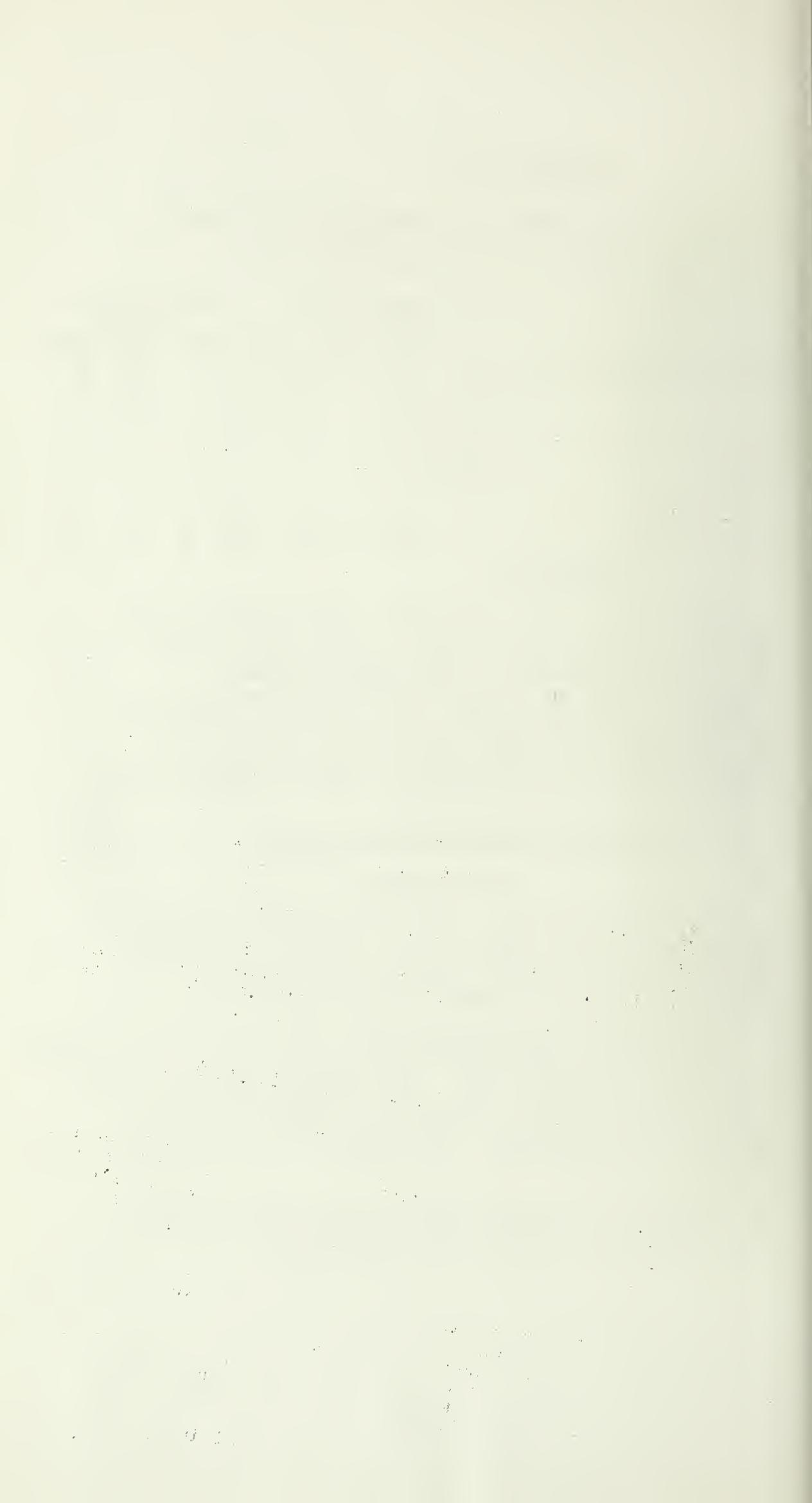
## 5. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

### MILK SUPPLY.

The Senior Sanitary Inspector's report contains particulars of the number of cowkeepers and dairymen registered, and of the retailers supplying milk from premises within the area, and into the area from premises outside the Urban District boundaries.

Four producers are licensed by the Surrey County Council for the production of "Tuberculin Tested" milk, and nine for "Accredited" milk. The County Sampling Officers sample these supplies at source. During the year four reports were unsatisfactory and were followed up by the County officials; the number of samples taken was not reported.

There is no licensed pasteurising plant in the district, but pasteurised milk supplies are available from three sources outside the boundaries.



MILK SAMPLES.

During the year 133 samples of milk retailed in the Urban District, were taken by the Sanitary Inspectors, and the summary of results is given below:-

(1) Undesignated Milk.

No. of Samples	Methylene Blue Test.	Satisfactory	Coliform Test				Within Accredited Standard.	
			Prese	in tubes	of 1/100 ml.	No		
23	18	5	20	2	1	-	18	78.2%

(2) Pasteurised Milk.

No of Samples	Methylene Blue Reductase Test.		Phosphatase Test.	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
81	70	11	80	1

(3) Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk.

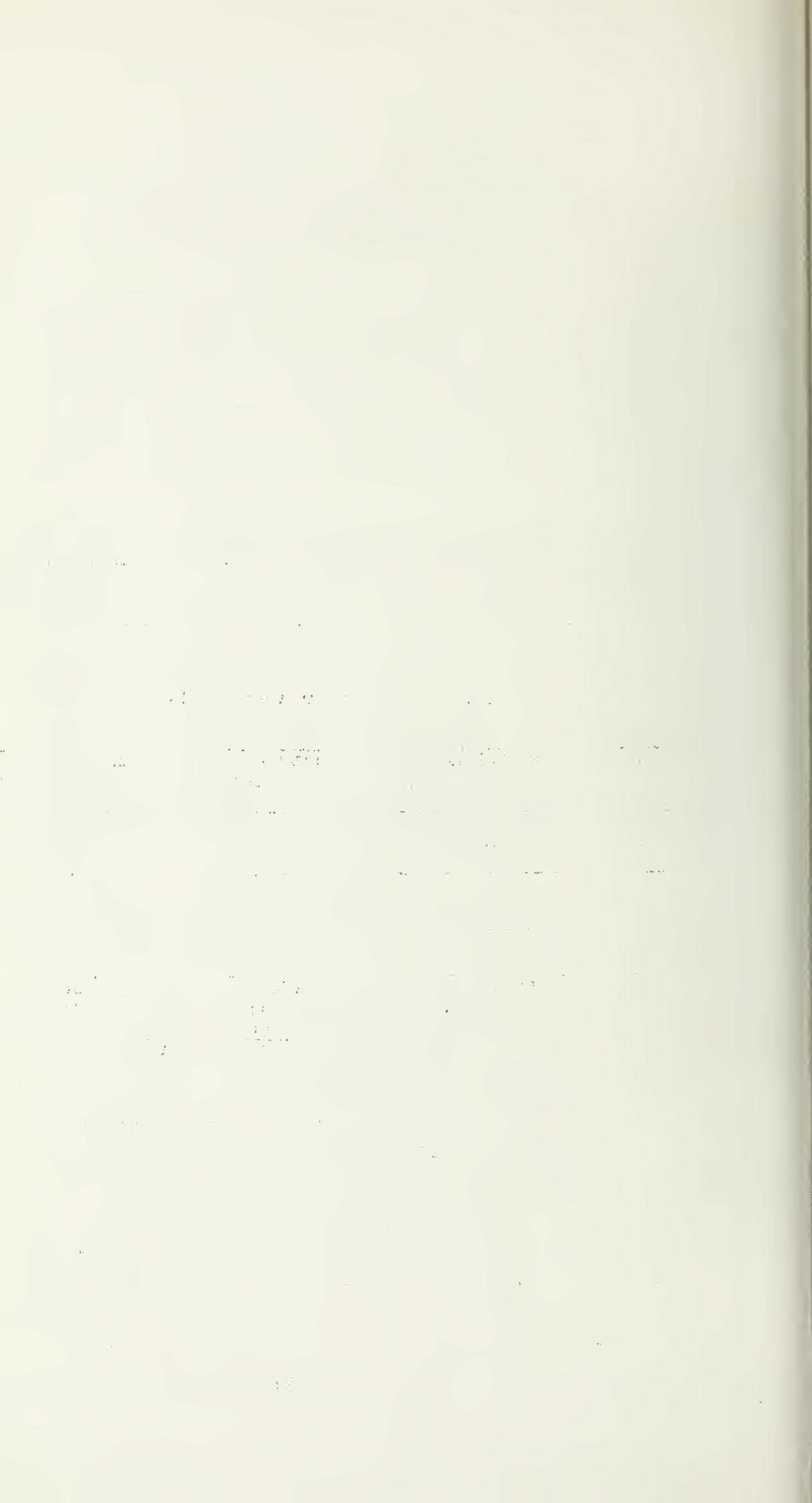
No. of Samples	Methylene Blue Reductase Test		Phosphatase Test.	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
24	18	6	24	Nil.

(4) Tuberculin Tested Milk.

No. of Samples	Methylene Blue Test.		Coliform Test		Conforming to Standard
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Prese	in tubes	
3	3	Nil	2	1	- -

(5) Biological Examination.

No. of Samples	Tubercle Bacilli found		Tubercle Bacilli not found.
	2	2	
2	Nil	2	



### MILK SAMPLES (contd)

All the unsatisfactory reports on the Pasteurised and Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) milks were notified to the districts where the milk was produced so that investigations could be made. Many of the failures on the methylene blue reductase test could be attributed to the fact that hot thundery weather was prevailing. In other cases the methods and times of transportation of the milk to this area seemed possible causes, and when the firms concerned amended their arrangements no further trouble was noted.

Enquiries following the sample which had an unsatisfactory result on the phosphatase test failed to reveal the reason, and samples taken from batches produced later on the same day were in fact satisfactory.

### MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.

The following licenses for the sale of designated milks granted by the Dorking Urban District Council, were in operation during the year:

Dealer's Licence to sell "Tuberbulin Tested" milk, bottled by the Dealer	1
Dealer's Licence to sell "Tuberculin Tested" milk, obtained by the Dealer in bottles	1
Dealer's Licence to sell "Pasteurised" milk	1
Supplementary Licence to sell "Tuberculin Tested" milk	3
Supplementary Licence to sell "Pasteurised" milk	3

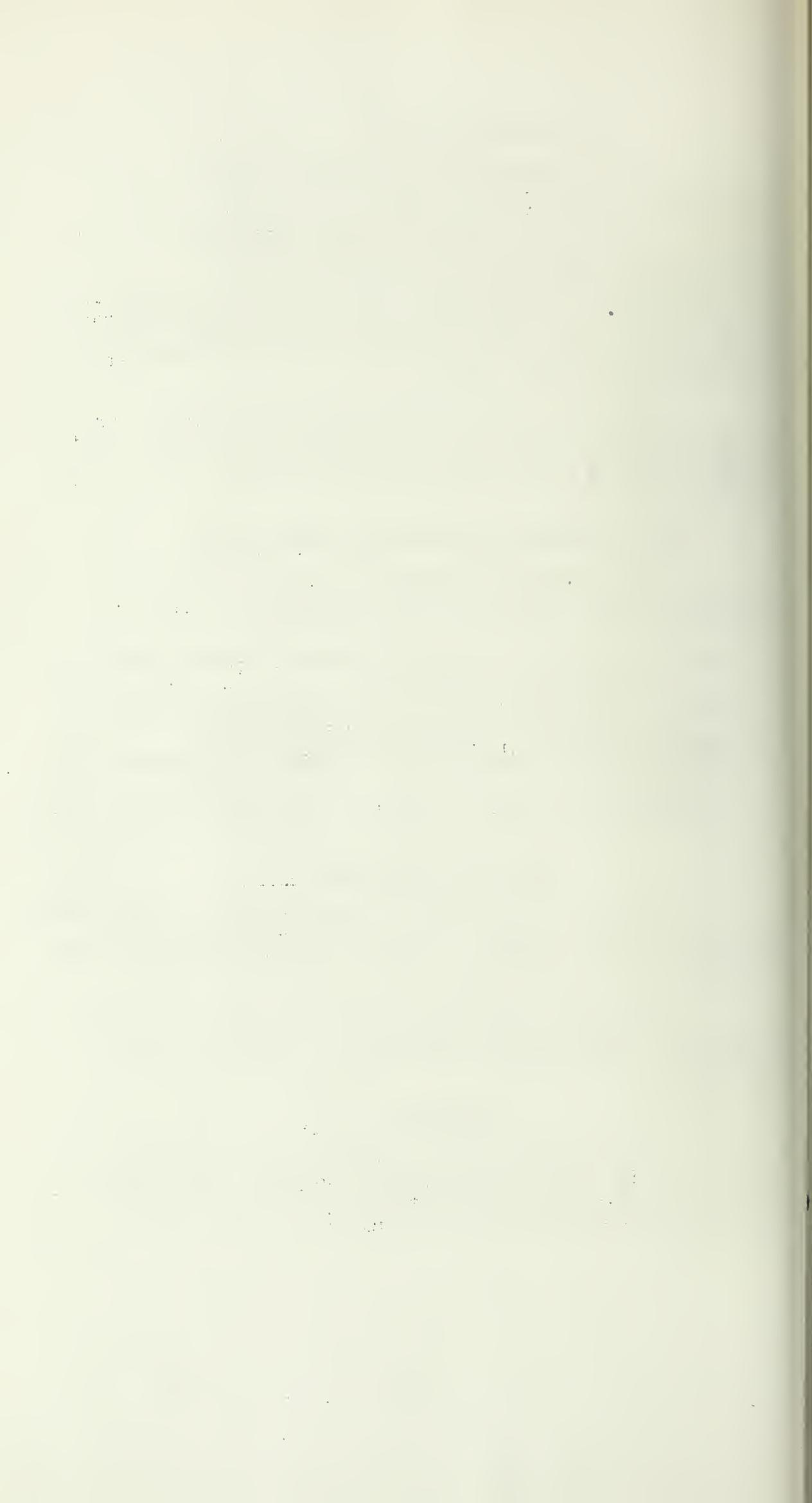
### MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

There is no Ministry of Food central slaughterhouse in the area, but during the year the Ministry approved, and the Council licensed, a private slaughterhouse for the slaughter of self-suppliers' pigs, sheep and calves.

The Senior Sanitary Inspector's report contains information regarding the inspection of animals after slaughter, and details of unsound food surrendered and destroyed.

### ICE-CREAM

The ice-cream samples taken by the Sanitary Inspectors are listed in Mr. Allan's report. It will be noted that the system of provisional grading, based on the result of the methylene blue reductase test, still operates.



## ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

The County Council is the administrative authority for the sections of the Food and Drugs Act dealing with adulteration. Information has been received that during the year seventy five samples were taken in this district for chemical analysis, and that during the same period one thousand six hundred and ninety samples were taken within the administrative area of the County.

Of those taken in this district forty nine were of milk, three of colouring and flavouring matters and two each of biscuits, fruit drinks powder, sausages, and nerve sedative and tonic, and the remainder of miscellaneous articles of foodstuff. Two samples of milk and one each of fruit drinks powder, vinegar and nerve sedative and tonic were found to be below standard.

No prosecutions were undertaken.



## 6. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

### NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Table VI shows the number of cases of infectious disease notified during 1948, classified according to age and sex, together with the number of patients removed to hospital, and the number of deaths, if any, from various diseases.

SMALLPOX.- No case of smallpox was notified during the year.

VACCINATION.- With the introduction of the National Health Service Act on July 5th, vaccination is no longer compulsory and the appointment of the Public Vaccinator has been abolished. The treatment can now be obtained quite easily by application to the family doctor or to the nearest clinic.

SCARLET FEVER.- Eight notifications were received during the year. The case rate per 1,000 population was 0.41 as against 1.73 for England and Wales. Four of the patients were admitted to hospital for treatment, and four were nursed at home. There were no deaths from the disease, the treatment of which has been greatly strengthened by the introduction of the sulpha drugs and penicillin. The position with regard to prevention is not so satisfactory: there is a method of immunisation, but it requires several injections, is inclined to cause reactions, and gives uncertain results. It is therefore not practised to any extent. Reliance is still placed on the isolation of the patient during the illness and on the quarantining for a short period of child contacts from the same family. In view of the mildness of the illness in its present form, it is rarely considered justifiable or necessary to exclude adults from work, or to require prolonged exclusion of children from school.

DIPHTHERIA. - No notifications of diphtheria were received during the year.

#### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION - Active immunisation

against diphtheria has now been in operation in the district since 1935 and can claim a part in the reduction of the incidence and mortality rates which have occurred. The downward tendency of these rates, particularly as they relate to private residents, can be seen by referring to Table V. The ideal is for every child to receive a primary treatment of two injections at about the age of nine months, with further single injections, at five, ten and fifteen years of age to reinforce the original treatment. It is not claimed even with such treatment that absolute immunisation will be attained by every child, but there is clear evidence that the risk of an untreated child contracting diphtheria is four times as great as that of an immunised child, and that the risk of death is nearly thirty times as great.

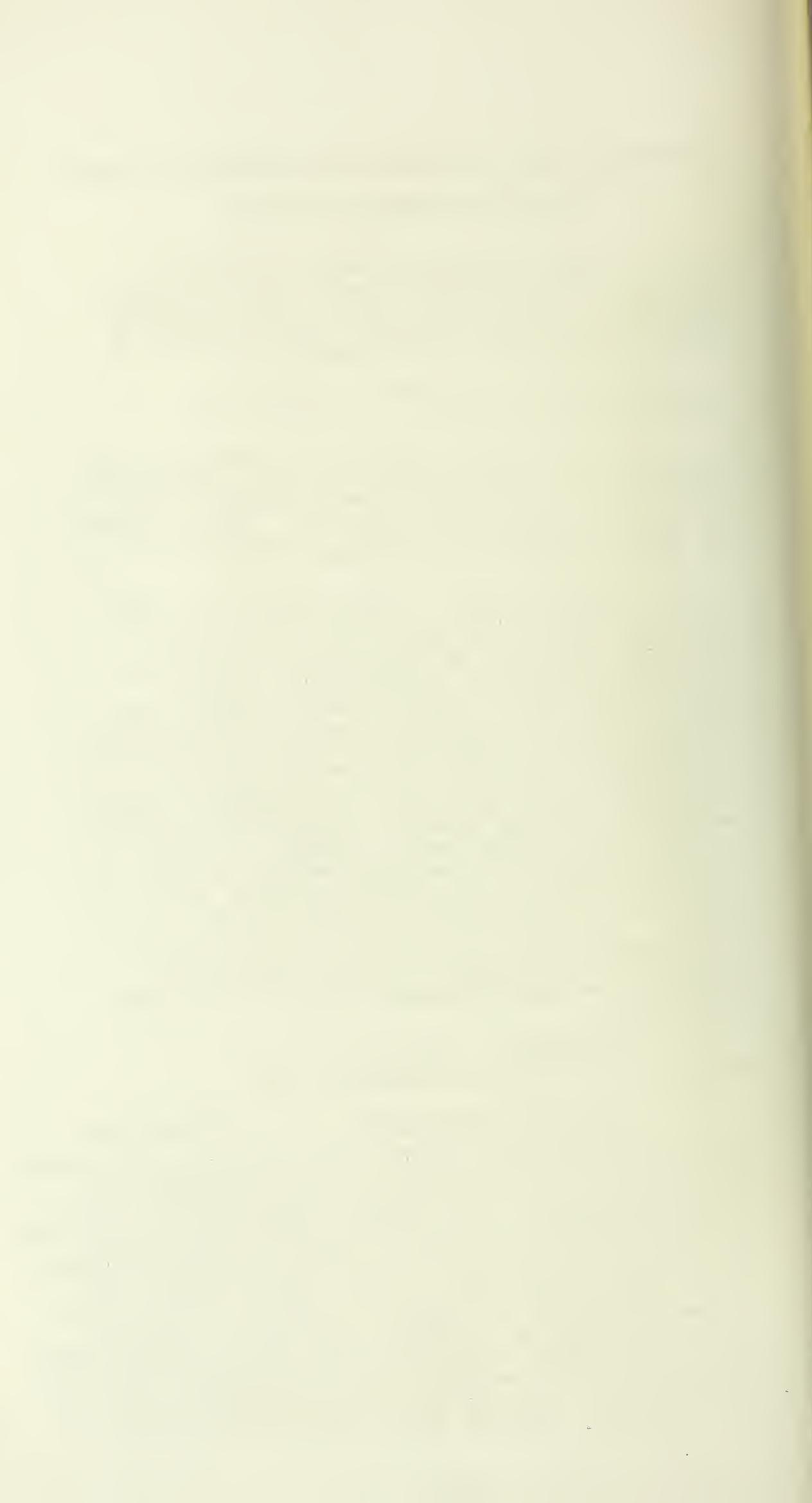


TABLE IV

GASES NOTIFIED

Disease	GASES NOTIFIED																			
	Under 1 yr		1 - 3		3 - 5		5 - 10		10 - 15		15 - 25		25 - 45		45 - 65		65 Yrs & over		All ages	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
SMALLPOX																				
DIPHTHERIA																				
SCARLET FEVER																				
TYPHOID FEVER																				
PARATYPHOID FEVER																				
POLIOMYELITIS																				
POLYENCEPHALITIS																				
PNEUMONIA																				
DYSENTERY																				
ERYSIPHE AS																				
CEREBRO-SPINAL																				
FEVER																				
PURPERAL PYREXIA																				
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM																				
MALARIA																				
MEASLES	1	1	15	6	9	20	21	14	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
WHOOPING COUGH	-	2	1	4	4	10	5	3	-	-	-	-	52	44	95	34	3	1	4	4
TOTALS	1	3	16	10	14	31	28	20	4	2	7	2	4	3	2	-	-	70	79	149
																				8
																				4



TABLE V.  
INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN THE DORKING URBAN DISTRICT, 1934 - 1948.

Year.	No, of cases Notified	Incidence rate per 1, 000 Population	No of Deaths.	Mortality Rate per 1, 000 Population
1934	1	0.06	-	-
1935	4	0.24	1	0.06
1936	19	1.14	2	0.12
1937	4	0.24	-	-
1938	2	0.12	-	-
1939	4	0.22	-	-
1940	3	0.15	-	-
1941	3	0.14	-	-
1942	1	0.05	-	-
1943	1	0.05	-	-
1944	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-
1948	1	0.05	-	-



Clinics are held at regular intervals at the County Council's Welfare Centres at Dene Street, Dorking, and at North Holmwood, Westcott, and Boxhill. Treatment can also be obtained at the voluntary welfare centres operating in Brockham and Mickleham. In conjunction with the education authority, clinics have been organised in the schools for pupils requiring treatment, usually the reinforcing course. Parents are informed of the need of further treatment and of the facilities available following the systematic medical inspections which take place during the school life of every child. As a result largely of the support of the teachers and the school medicinal service, an excellent response has been obtained to this newly organised growth of the diphtheria immunisation campaign. The administration of the treatment in the schools has been in the hands of the school medical service.

During the year two hundred and nine-four children are known to have completed primary immunisation and four hundred and thirty-two to have received secondary treatment. Of the former, two hundred and thirty-nine were aged between one and two years, representing 51.7% of the births registered in the district during the year 1947 and the first quarter of the year 1948. Probably many children have been treated privately, or in other districts, about whom information has not been received.

It is known that nine hundred and twenty-two children under the age of five years and two thousand, one hundred and eighty over five years but under fifteen years have now received treatment equivalent to percentages of 57.1 and 83.8 respectively of the estimated population of these age groups.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.- Five of the six notifications received, related to patients in the maternity wards of the Dorking County Hospital. Three of the mothers affected were normally resident in the adjacent districts within the area from which the hospital draws its midwifery cases. This results in the district having the high incidence rate of 18.2 compared with the rate of 6.89 for England and Wales.

MEASLES.- Ninety-five cases of measles were notified during the year. The peak of the epidemic occurred in January. More than half the patients were in the age group five to ten years. There were no deaths from the disease. The incidence rate was 4.84 per 1,000 civilian population compared with the rate of 9.34 for England and Wales.

WHOOPING COUGH - Thirty-four notifications of whooping cough were received during the year. The incidence rate was 1.73 compared with 3.42 for England and Wales. The majority of the cases occurred in children aged between three and ten years. Fortunately there were no deaths from the disease, but of all the acute infections in children, whooping cough now takes first place as a cause of temporary and frequently of permanent disability and the illness is often aggravated by complications which may be fatal. It is extremely infectious and it is impossible to prevent its spread without complete dislocation of organised community life of the child population.



TABLE VI.

PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS RELATING TO PERSONS RESIDENT IN THE DORKING URBAN DISTRICT		SECONDARY NOTIFICATIONS OF PERSONS ALREADY NOTIFIED IN OTHER DISTRICTS AND NOW RESIDENT IN THE DORKING URBAN DISTRICT		DEATHS	
PULMONARY		NON PULMONARY		PULMONARY	
M	F	M	F	M	F
UNDER 1 YEAR		-		-	
1 to 5	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 10	-	-	-	-	-
10 to 15	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 20	-	1	-	-	-
20 to 25	2	-	-	-	-
25 to 35	1	-	-	-	-
35 to 45	2	1	-	1	-
45 to 55	1	1	-	4	1
55 to 65	3	-	-	1	1
65 YEARS AND OVER	1	-	-	2	1



TUBERCULOSIS. - Thirty names were added to the tuberculosis register during the year. They include sixteen of persons already domiciled in the district and fourteen of persons who came to live here from other areas in which they had already been notified. Twenty-nine of the notifications related to the pulmonary form of the disease and one to the non-pulmonary. Seven deaths occurred from pulmonary tuberculosis, representing an annual death rate of 0.36 per 1,000 population, two deaths were caused by non-pulmonary tuberculosis giving a death rate of 0.10 per 1,000 population. The total tuberculosis death rate of 0.46 compared with a rate of 0.51 for England and Wales.

An analysis into types of disease and age groups is to be found in Table VI.

For comparative purposes, figures relating to the notification of the mortality from tuberculosis between the years 1938-48 are set out in Table VII. The notification figures are those for persons domiciled in the district at the time of the diagnosis of the disease.

TABLE VII  
TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY.  
1938- 1948.

Year	Total Primary Notifications	Rate per 1,000 Population	Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Population.
1938 ...	15	0.88	5	0.29
1939 ...	10	0.58	5	0.27
1940 ...	19	0.92	8	0.39
1941 ...	19	0.88	8	0.38
1942 ...	15	0.78	8	0.40
1943 ...	19	1.01	4	0.21
1944 ...	20	1.08	7	0.38
1945 ...	19	1.00	13	0.69
1946 ...	10	0.51	6	0.30
1947 ...	14	0.68	7	0.34
1948 ...	16	0.81	9	0.46



URBAN DISTRICT OF DORKING.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR 1948.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,  
COUNCIL OFFICES,  
PIPPBROOK,  
DORKING.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Dorking Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I submit herewith my Annual Report on the work  
of your Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1948.

The work continued at about the same level as  
during the previous year. Most of the action  
under the Housing and Public Health Acts resulted from  
complaints received, or from conditions noted during  
visits to applicants for Council Houses.

A great deal of time was spent in visits to food  
premises, but I think that time spent in this way  
is well worth while, for any food traders who tend to  
fall short of the necessary standards can be advised  
and, if necessary, notified of contraventions, while  
those who maintain a high standard welcome an  
appreciative inspection.

On the whole, although several contraventions of  
Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act were found, I  
think it can be said that the food premises in Dorking  
maintain a reasonably high standard, and compare  
favourably with any other district.

As full details of the work done are contained in the  
following pages, I need say no more except to thank my  
colleagues for their continued co-operation, Dr. Ive  
for his willingness to help and advise me at all  
times, and members of the Council, particularly  
those of the Housing Committee, for the interest and support  
shown when they considered my reports.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen

Your obedient Servant,

D. Allan

Senior Sanitary Inspector.



## INSPECTIONS AND RE-INSPECTIONS

The number of visits and inspections carried out during the year is summarised below:-

### General Sanitation.

Water Supply	13
Drainage	93
Stables and Piggeries	14
Offensive Trades	3
Fried Fish Shops	7
Common Lodging Houses	6
Tents, Vans and Sheds	535
Factories	36
Workplaces	7
Outworkers	5
Bakehouses	33
Theatres etc.	1
Refuse Collection(Dustbins)	214
Refuse Disposal	39
Rats and Mice	613
Schools	4
Shops	97
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	42
Camp Sites	40
Wasps Nests	69
Swimming Pools	16

### Housing.

Under Public Health Acts:	
No. of houses inspected	138
No. of re-inspections	553
Under Housing Acts:	
No. of houses inspected	43
No. of re-inspections	263
Verminous Premises:	
No. of houses inspected	14
No. of re-inspections	15
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	333

### Infectious Diseases.

Inquiries in cases of	
Infectious Diseases	9
Visits re disinfection	10
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease Visits	11

### Meat and Food Inspection.

Inspection of Meat:	
Visits to Slaughterhouses	30
Visits to Shops and Stalls	48

### Visits to:

Butchers	83
Fishmongers and Poulterers	33
Grocers	173
Greengrocers & Fruiterers	25
Cowsheds	11
Dairies and Milkshops	47
Ice-cream Premises	66
Food Preparing Premises	358
Market Stalls	3
Restaurants	61
Street Vendors & Hawkers Carts	66



## INSPECTIONS AND RE-INSPECTIONS (contd)

### Visits in Connection with Sampling:

Milk - Bacteriological	115
Milk - Tubercl Bacilli	4
Water- Bacteriological	12
Ice-Cream- Bacteriological	9
Miscellaneous Food Visits	33
<hr/>	
TOTAL	10,352
<hr/>	

### NOTICES ISSUED AND ACTION TAKEN

The Notices served and the results of such action are given in their respective categories, but the total summary is as follows:

#### Preliminary.

Outstanding on 1st January, 1948	86
Issued during the year	311
Complied with during the year	202
Statutory Action necessary	102
Cancelled during the year	1
Outstanding on 31st December, 1948	92

#### Statutory

Outstanding on 1st January, 1948	20
Issued during the year	102
Complied with during the year	90
Cancelled during the year	3
Action in default taken	2
Outstanding on 31st December, 1948	27

#### COMPLAINTS.

Three hundred and five complaints (apart from those in connection with rodent infestation) were received from the public, as follows:

Insanitary Conditions of houses	148
Drainage of houses	25
Drainage of Other Premises	10
Overcrowding	3
Defective Ashbins	80
Accumulation of refuse	1
Kitchen waste street bins	4
Verminous Premises	4
Keeping of Animals	2
House in filthy condition	1
Fly Infestations	12
Mosquitoes	1
Pollution of stream	1
Miscellaneous	13
<hr/>	
Total	305
<hr/>	



DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDIED, NUISANCES ABATED, ETC.

The inspection of dwelling-houses, etc., and consequent action resulted in the following conditions being found and remedied.

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied.</u>
Houses requiring decorations	23	30
Houses requiring plastering	37	41
Damp walls	15	23
Defective eavessgutters	26	26
Defective downspouts	5	10
Defective roofs	38	46
Defective chimneystacks	22	24
Defective brickwork	17	27
Defective window frames	35	33
Defective sashcords and fasteners	44	39
Defective floors	23	25
Defective doors	18	14
Defective fireplaces	21	16
Defective kitchen ranges and ovens	16	18
Defective washboilers	8	7
Defective sinks and waste pipes	3	1
Defective sink wastepipes	6	6
Defective water supply pipes.	6	8
Defective w.c.cisterns	11	12
Defective w.c.pedestals	10	12
Defective w.c. seats	9	9
Defective drains	17	18
Houses in a filthy and unwholesome condition	2	-
Overflowing cesspools	2	2
Defective stairtreads and risers	3	3
Defective yard surfaces and passages	6	5
Accumulations of refuse	4	3
Defective ashbins	96	73
Houses with inadequate force of water	3	3
Premises with inadequate ventilation	1	-
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	1	-
Defective handrail to stairs	1	1
Cesspools of inadequate size	-	1 +

(+Note. - 1 conversion to water carriage system).

NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH DURING THE YEAR,

AND NOTICES OUTSTANDING AT 31st DECEMBER, 1948.

(1) HOUSING ACT, 1936.

No of Preliminary Notices outstanding		
1st January 1948		22
No of Statutory Notices outstanding		
1st January, 1948.		11
No of Preliminary Notices served		42
No of Preliminary Notices complied with		29
No. of Preliminary Notices cancelled		1
No of Statutory Notices served		21
No of Statutory Notices complied with		21
No of Statutory Notices cancelled		2
No of Preliminary Notices outstanding		
31st December, 1948		13
No of Statutory Notices outstanding		
31st December, 1948		9



NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH DURING THE YEAR,

AND NOTICES OUTSTANDING AT 31st December 1948 (contd.)

(2) PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

		<u>Other</u>	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Premises</u>	<u>Ashbins</u>
No. of Preliminary Notices					
outstanding 1st January, 1948	31	4			10
No. of Statutory Notices					
outstanding 1st January, 1948	5	2			-
No. of Preliminary Notices served	130	10			83
No. of Preliminary Notices					
complied with	68	8			64
No. of Statutory Notices served	69	2			9
No. of Statutory Notices					
complied with	61	1			7
No. of Statutory Notices cancelled	-	1			-
No. of Preliminary Notices					
outstanding 31st December 1948	30	5			20
No. of Statutory Notices					
outstanding 31st December, 1948	13	2			2

(3) WATER ACT, 1945.

No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding			
1st January, 1948			5
No. of Preliminary Notices complied with			1
No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding			4
31st December, 1948			

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

(a) Meat Inspected at time of slaughter. At premises licensed as a slaughterhouse, the following animals were killed and inspected:-

<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
1	3	69

Found to be diseased:

2 part carcases of pigs	138 lbs (Tuberculosis)
1 pig's head and 3 plucks	43 lbs ( " )
	181 lbs

(b) Meat (inspected in shops) and other foods. - Examination revealed that the following foodstuffs were unfit for human consumption, and were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed:



Commodity	Nos.	Tins.	Jars	Weight				
				Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Beef: English	-	-	-	-	5	2	15	11.
Imported	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-
Pork	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	2
Offal	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4
Sausages and Sausage Meat	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	8
Bacon	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	8
Fish	-	-	-	-	10	1	8	3
Fishcakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4
Canned Meat	-	-	-	-	5	1	12	5
Canned Milk	-	694	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canned Vegetables	-	2099	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canned Soup	-	180	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canned Fruit	-	602	1	-	-	-	-	-
Canned Fish	-	495	2	-	-	-	-	-
Preserves	-	176	41	-	-	-	-	-
Savouries	-	183	19	-	-	-	-	-
Cereals	-	-	-	-	2	1	23	12
Pickles and Sauces	-	254	434	-	-	-	-	-
Cheese	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	10
Butter Beans	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	4
Flour	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Coffee	-	1	13	-	-	-	-	-
Mustard	-	272	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eggs	285	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Potatoes	-	-	-	-	-	2	24	-
Dried Fruit	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	8
Margarine and Cooking Fat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea Fowl	6	-	-	-	1	2	-	4
	291	4,956	510	1	9	2	13	3

### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

The register of food premises now includes the following, which are analysed under trade headings and show classes of food sold. In some cases one business may be allocated under two headings :

Catering Establishments	53
Confectioners (Cakes, Pastries, etc.)	18
Bakehouses	10
Butchers	16
Retail Grocers, etc.	46
Wholesale Grocers	1
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	17
Wholesale Greengrocers	1
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	8
Bacon Smoking Factory	1
Sausage Factory	2
Mineral Waters	1



PREMISES IN RESPECT OF WHICH NOTICES WERE SERVED AND  
COMPLIED WITH UNDER SECTION 13 OF THE ACT

(a) Preliminary Notices :

<u>Class of Premises</u>	<u>Brought Forward</u>	<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied with</u>	<u>Outstanding 31/12/48</u>
Restaurant Kitchens	Nil	15	10	5
Bakehouses	3	3	3	3
Butchers	1	4	2	3
Grocers	Nil	10	10	Nil
Fishmongers	1	2	3	Nil
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	1	7	3	5

CONDITIONS FOUND TO REQUIRE SERVICE OF NOTICES AND THE RESULTS OF ACTION TAKEN UNDER SECTION 13 OF THE ACT.

	<u>Brought Forward</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Outstanding 31/12/48</u>
Sanitary Conveniences and ashbins communicating with room.	Nil	4	1	3
Walls, Ceiling, floors, windows and doors not kept in proper state of repair.	4	1	5	Nil
Redecoration required.	5	34	18	11
Insufficient ventilation.	2	1	2	1
Accumulation of solid and liquid refuse.	-	7	4	3
Tables, benches, floors etc., inadequately cleansed.	-	5	3	2
Utensils kept in dirty condition.	Nil	1	1	Nil
Hot and cold water supply required.	3	17	10	10
Lack of towels	2	10	2	10
Insufficient washbasins.	2	7	2	7
Food not kept so as to prevent risk of contamination.	Nil	2	2	Nil

SHOPS ACT, 1934

During the year 97 visits were made. The register of shops now totals 309 premises (including licensed premises) set out below. Each of these is classified under the main heading of goods sold.

Tobacco and Confectionery (Sweets etc.)	15
Confectionery (Cakes, Pastries etc.)	17
Chemists	8
Newsagents and Stationers	15
Outfitters	30
Hairdressers	14
Dyers and Cleaners	6
Electrical and Radio	4
Furnishers	6



Boots and Shoes	17
Licensed Premises	46
Jewellers	4
Opticians	3
Ironmongers and Hardware	10
Grocers	34
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	11
General Stores	16
Butchers	16
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	6
Corn and Seed Merchants	2
Photographic Studios	2
Fancy Goods	2
China and Glass	1
Leather Goods	1
Furriers	1
Antiques	3
Florists	2
Toys, Cycles and Prams	6
Dairy and General	3
Car Sales	2
Haberdashers	1
Sewing Machines	1
Music Shops	2
Vacant Shops	2
Total	<u>309</u>

The following conditions were found to require the service of notices :

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Premises without means to maintain a proper temperature	1	-

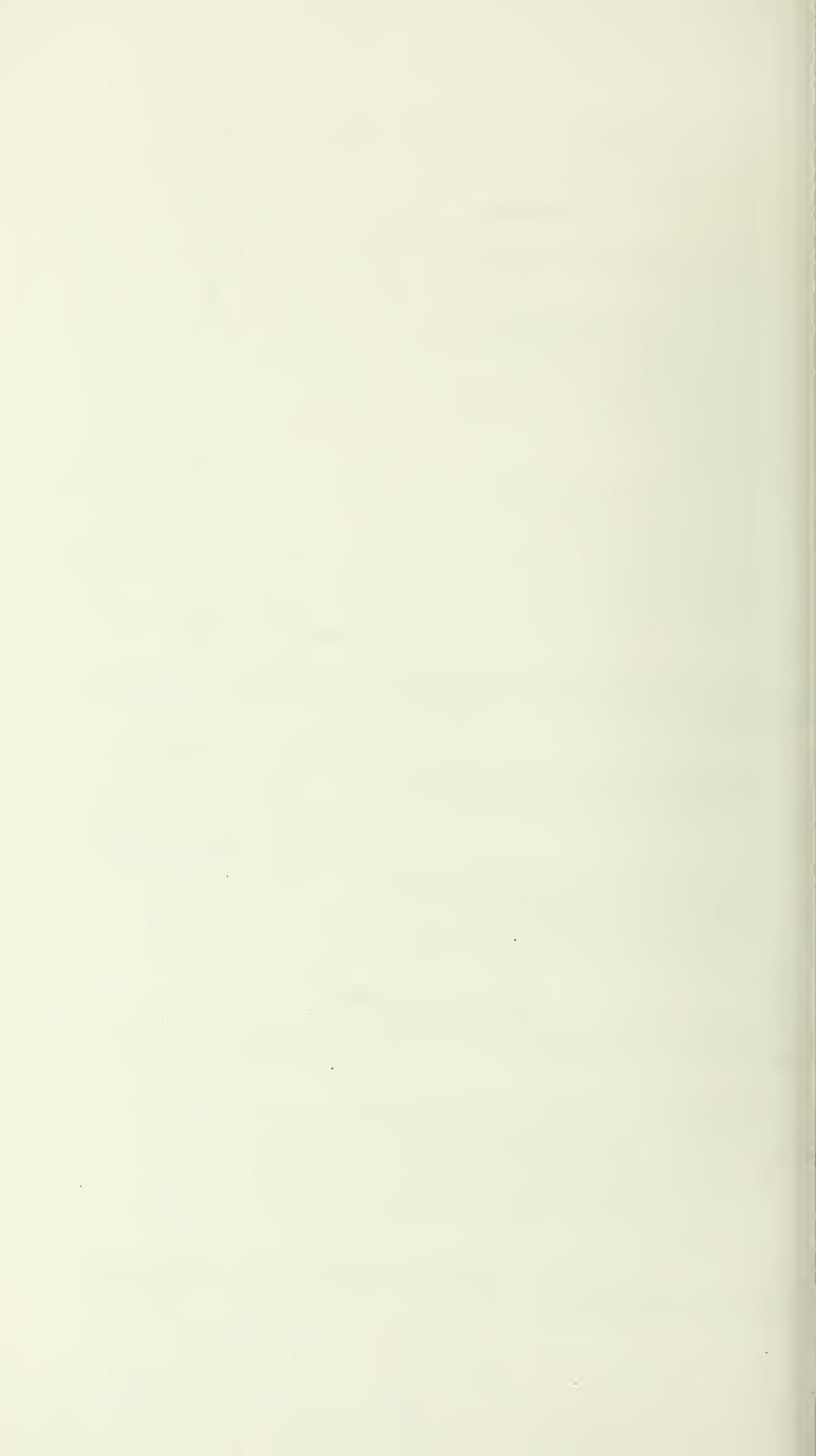
	<u>W.Cs.</u>	<u>Temperature</u>
No. of Preliminary Notices Served.	-	1
Certificates of Exemption issued.	1	-
No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding at 31st Dec. 1948.	-	1

#### MILK AND DAIRIES.

Details of the cowkeepers, retail purveyors etc., in the District are as follows :-

Cowkeepers	19
Dairymen and Retail Purveyors with premises in the District	6
Retail Purveyors with premises outside the District	7
Retail Purveyors, bottled milk only, sold in general shops.	2
Cowsheds	32

Reconstruction of a cowshed to comply with a preliminary notice was completed.



### ICE CREAM

Twelve samples of ice-cream and three of water ices were submitted for bacteriological examination. The results were as follows :

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Methylene Blue Test</u> <u>Provisional Grade</u>	<u>Coliform Test.</u>
1.	I	Coliforms present. Faecal coli absent.
2. (Water Ice)	Not done (Plate count less than 10)	Coliforms absent in 1/10 ml.
3. (Water Ice)	Not done (Plate count: 110 per ml.)	-do-
4.	III	Coliforms present. Faecal coli absent.
5.	III	-do-
6.	III	Coliforms absent in 1/10 ml.
7.	II	-do-
8.	III	Coliforms present. Faecal coli absent.
9.	II	Coliforms absent in 1/10 ml.
10.	II	Coliforms present. Faecal coli absent.
11.	II	Coliforms absent in 1/10 ml.
12.	II	-do-
13. (Water Ice)	Not done (Plate count: 120 per ml.)	-do-
14.	II	-do-
15.	I	-do-

So far as the ice-cream samples were concerned an unsatisfactory series of Grade III results were obtained early in the season, but after much investigation and examination of the plants concerned, some improvement was effected.

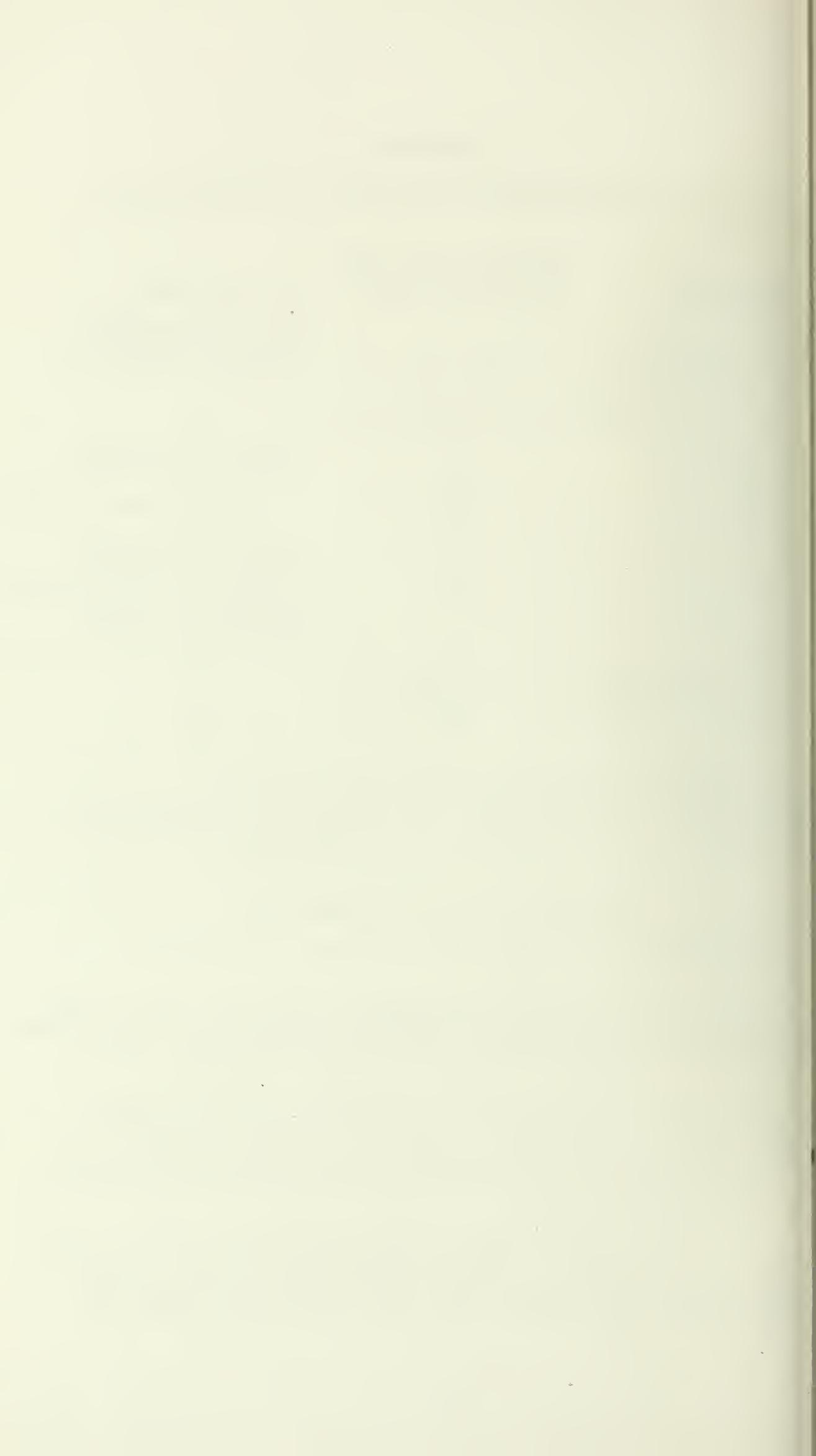
### CAMP SITES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

The inspection of camp sites continued to take up a considerable amount of time.

Various infringements of the licence conditions, such as the presence of types of moveable dwellings not approved by the Council, the inadequacy of arrangements for refuse disposal etc., were brought to the notice of licensees for their attention.

The Box Hill area, however, continues to present a problem which is difficult to control. It is impossible to achieve complete daily or even weekly inspections, and yet, without such close observation, the dwellings increase in number and can easily be overlooked when sited in the thick vegetation which prevails in some parts of the area.

It is hoped that by close co-operation with the Surrey County Council, who, as Local Planning Authority for the area, propose to establish proper planning control, and who have had a complete survey carried out as their first step, it will be possible to stabilise the position.



### COMMON LODGING HOUSE

As no further progress was made regarding reconstruction of the Common Lodging-house and having regard to the report of a Sub-Committee of the Housing Committee who inspected the premises, the Council decided that the premises should be closed.

The last inmates left at the beginning of October. At the request of the executors of the former Keeper, the majority of the contents, which were found to be verminous, were removed for destruction, after which the premises were closed.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During the year nine visits of enquiry were carried out in respect of infectious diseases.

Following notifications by Port Health Authorities, three persons arriving in this district who had been in overseas areas affected by typhus or cholera outbreaks were kept under surveillance.

The following treatments were carried out in the Steam Disinfecter at the Isolation Hospital :

	Bedding					Total.
	Beds.	Mattresses.	Bolsters & Pillows.	Blankets etc.		
Notifiable Diseases	1	1	2	2	6	6
Other Diseases	-	2	2	4	8	8
	1	3	4	6	14	14

In addition, seven rooms were disinfected after the removal of patients suffering from tuberculosis.

### RODENT AND INSECT PESTS

#### 1) Rodent Control

The summary of the year's work is as follows :-

No. of complaints received from public.	147
No. of inspections and re-inspections by Rodent Operator.	6,113
No. of treatments still in hand 31/12/47	6
No. of treatments completed by Rodent Operator during year.	323
No. of premises where maintenance treatment was carried out at regular intervals (e.g. refuse tips, sewage disposal works, warehouses etc.)	14



No. of treatments still in hand 31/12/48	2
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Estimated number of rats killed by poison baiting (using Ministry of Agriculture formula)	1,094
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The premises under treatment during the year may be assified under the following headings :

Dwelling-houses	248
Provender Mills	4
Restaurants, Hotels, Canteens, etc.	12
Grocers: Wholesale	2
Retail	8
Other Shops	3
Refuse tips	6
Sewage works	1
Banks of streams	3
Boundary hedges and banks to footpaths	3
Camp sites	1
John Stores	2
Warehouses	1
Housing Sites	2
Hospitals	1

When a complaint is received the Operator also visits all joining premises, so that if the infestation affects other properties, the whole lot can be dealt with at the same time.

The Council continued to offer free treatment in respect of dwelling-houses.

) Verminous Premises

As a result of complaints and inspections 8 fresh premises (of which were Council houses) were found to be verminous, and disinfestations were successfully carried out in all cases.

Bed-bugs.

No. of houses - 8 (total of rooms 24). Retreatment was carried out in 6 rooms.

Treatment in each case was carried out with Zaldecide/D.D.T.

) Non-verminous

(a) Cockroaches.

Disinfestation by means of D.D.T. powder insecticides was carried out in 18 rooms, including periodic treatment, under contract, at the Dorking County Hospital.

(b) Wasps Nests.

As a result of complaints and inspections, 66 wasps nests were treated and destroyed.

